THEAD

### RIDE COLLET LIK! VILLO Evening Telegraph had sharged these gentlemen with going South to stir up ill-feeling between the races, and would have between the races, and Ors of the Yale College boating clubs is said FTEYN STEINWAY & SONS to be in the habit of rowing fifteen miles a day GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. for practice, preparatory to a great boat race the contrary, it was for the interest of both STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, Kelley and Wilson, and of the cause they their newly invented "Upright" Pisnos, with their "Futent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented soon to come off between Yale and Harvard. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). represented, that no popular disturbance One cannot but wonder when these young AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, June 5, 1986, which, by their volume and exquis ROCKHILL & WILSON. should attend their visit to the South. Their men find time for the Greek, Latin, mathemaquality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admi-NO. 108 S. TRIED STREET. mission was one of harmony and goodwill, ation of the musical profession and all who have Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or tics, and other studies which are supposed to Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and and would be best promoted by order and occupy the most of the time of college stuheard them. mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Every Piano is constructed with their Patent CLOTHING HOUSE. per Annumi One Dollar and Filty Cents Io, Two quiet. Fortunately, they have been eminently dents. This boating business seems to be run-Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron successful. Outside of Mobile, the Democrats ning to excess. To row well is undoubtedly a Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered Frame. For sale only by have not been able to create any disturbance. fine accomplishment, but it is hardly worth Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St. BLASIUS BROTHERS, p No, 1005 CHESNUT Street, Philada and what they did there has reacted on their while to found colleges, or to use those already WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867. founded, in its special behalf. 82.4p own heads. The World will hardly better its Secretary McCulloch on the Financial case any by cooking up statements as foolish THE ORDER OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. "ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. The Public are invited to ex-Prospects. as they are false.

MR. McCullocu some weeks since wrote a letter to the citizens of Boston, which has just been made public, and which will go far towards removing any doubt or misgiving which may have been occasioned by the falling off of the sinking fund, as shown by the last monthly statement. It will be remembered that the appearance of the debt on the 18th of May was much less encouraging than on the Ist of April; and the New York Tribune and other organs of immediate contraction were not slow to put down the deficiency to the score of the failure of the Government to adopt their peculiar ideas. Mr. McCulloch autici pated such a result, and in his letter dated April 30th says:-

April 20th says:--"Tou must not expect, however, that our monthly fait ments for the rest of the present and the early prevention of bounties to soldiers, prevariations for a thready integration of bounties to soldiers, prevariations for a thready integration of bounties to soldiers, prevariations for a thready integration of bounties to soldiers, prevariations for a mixed-integration of bounties to soldiers, prevariations for a thready integration of bounds to be the war itself should be and very theral appropriations of a mixed-integration of the treasury: while, on the other hard, the general failure of the core area to be be prevented the general failure of the Southern States to their prevented of trade throughout the country-partity of the caltural coverance of production, together with the restoration of the Southern be adverse for country-partity of the caltural reaction which always follows with read and its branches of divisions, will prevent there are a temporary increase of it unavoid to a brief season a reduction of the problem to a brief to a brief season a reduction of the out a brief to a brief season a reduction of the out a brief to a brief season a reduction of the Minister

Such being the anticipation of the Minister of Finance, there is surely no good cause for alarm when the decrease does actually occur It is the simple fulfilment of what is a common law of trade, and is one of those unavoidable fluctuations to which national as well as individual credit is always liable.

The failure of the Secretary for the past few months to contract the \$4,000,000 of eurrency per month which was authorized by Congress, has occasioned no surprise, but is the ground for sincere gratification. In his letter the causes which induced him to make the delay are fully stated, and are so forcible and cogent that we copy them in full. After stating that he has not altered his views as regards the desirability of specie payments, he says that, for the following reasons, he has suspended contraction :---

"First, The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last win-ter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberity to place myself in practical opposition to the law making brasch of the Govern-ment, without whose support I must be powerless. "Second, There have existed for some months part anxious forbodings of financial fronbles, and while they continued 1 have been apprehensive that a con-

The Latest from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

THERE is a story told of a countryman who was noted for his profanity on the slightest occasion. The least interference with his design was the signal for an outburst of blasphemy. One day he was driving a cart filled with apples, when suddenly the tail-board came off, and all the load was spilled on the ground. Without an oath the owner went to work and picked them all up, and replaced them in his cart. "How is this ?" said a bystander; "how comes it that you don't swear ?" "Why," said our friend, "there are no words in the English language to express my feel ing." Such is the state of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. His soul has been consuming itself because of certain conservative measures prepared by Congress, and now when the leaders of the radical party are stumping the South, and deprecating confiscation, Mr. Stevens is reduced to the condition of the countryman, and is obliged to confess that there are no words in the language capable of expressing his rage. In his letter, made public this morning, he truly states that he cannot speak of the subject "without suffering himself to become excited." He then declares himself in favor of limited confiscation, in order that the farmers of "Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, and York" may be reimbursed for the loss inflicted by the Rebel invaders. If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk, and fled from or tampered with the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all the deserving, and many who were not deserving; so that if the Aiken and Hampton estates are not reduced for any other purpose, we think they might as well remain with their Rebel owners. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be needed to yet further humble the spirits of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses suffered years ago, and already once paid by the State.

Mr. Stevens terms Judge Kelley and Senator Wilson "Republican meteors, always erratic in their course," and characterizes their

-The annual parade yesterday of the various sections of the Cadets of Temperance was witnessed by most of our citizens, and was the cause of much commendation. The constant growth of these societies, and their ever-increasing influence, give us good cause for hope for the temperance of the rising generation. The idea of organizing a system of associations by which the boys of our city could be gathered together in the common cause of total abstinence, is one worthy of universal support. By example each individual is aided in the keeping of his pledge, and the men who have devoted their time to the formation of these Sections are practical promoters of morality. The large size of some of the Sections was cause of surprise. For instance, the Kensington turned out nearly four hundred, and many of the others in the neighborhood of three hundred each. This proves that the system is widely extended, and deserves the earnest support of all who desire to aid the youth of our city in resisting the constant temptations to which they are subjected.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

FIVE THOUSAND INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH-FORTS BELKNAP AND ABBUCKLE THREATENED. FORT SMITH, Ark., via Little Rock, May 28. The interpreter of the Camanches arrived here to day, and reports five thousand Indians on the new war path, about iwo thousand going towards Fort Belknap, on the Santa Fatrail, and the rest threatening Fort Atbuckle.

FIGHTS WITH INDIANS NEAR FORT BRIDGER AND

LARAMIE, C. T., May 27 .- Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, of the 2d Cavalry, while on his way from Fort Ca-par to this post, with ten mer, wava tacked yesterday, eight miles above Bridger's ferry, by forty Ludans, Lleutenant Whtelan had two men killed, and lost six. mules, one wagon, and part of the mail. He is expected here to-day. The Indians also attacked Pole Creek station, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, last night, and killed two men, and run off all the stock excepting the mail teams.

FIGHTS WITH THE SAVAGES AT PINE BLUFF AND

Sr. Louis, May 27 — A desnatch from Omaha says that a fight occurred on the 18th hast, at Pine Binff, between a party of men entting valiroad ties and the Indians, in which one of the former and six of the intie, were ktilled. Another fight occurred at Cheyenne Pass on the 20th inst., in which one white man was ktilled. killed.

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11-205



# DR. WISHART. WHAT IN DESPRESSA!

DESPERSIA HAN THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Ist. A constant pain or unsuchess in the pit of the Stomach-Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after enting; is often very severe and obslinate,

2d. Flotutence and Acidity.-These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ier-ments instead of digesting.

ments instead of digesting. 3d. Outdowness and Loss of Appetité.—These symptoms are the effects of the inmatural con-dition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastrie juloe. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes vore tons. 4th, Gloom are Depression of Spirits — This state anfilis many for the enjoyment of life, and is continued by the impure blood furnished by im-perfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a con-stant foreboding of evil, and an indiffurence and positive inability to perform the offloes of life.

5th. Diorwheen.-After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhoes, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the andigested food, which is evaluated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. Prinz in all Parisof the System—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are folt chiefly in the nead, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uncasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffication; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taske and a surred torget. tongue.

7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.-Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dys-pepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms,

sth. Cough.-This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsis, and leads very often into con-firmed consumption.

9th. Want of Sleep .- A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangemen

10th. Symptoms of External Relation.-The pa-tient is affected psinfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by cruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible. much as possible.

11th. Vomiting.-A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

13th. Distincts, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

18th. It is impossible for us to give all the 18th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsis in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surraunding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limits, which go by the name of rheuma-tism and neuralgis, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the addomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent. gently prominent.

N. B .- Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspersia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller retuins." Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia have used Dr. Wishart's Great psia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not f them has falled of a perfect cure. We anta perfect cure in every case, no matter be twenty years' standing. Sold by all gists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's , No. 10 N. Second street, Philadolphia, All examinations and consultations free of ge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One r per box. Sent by mall, free of charge, pt of money. L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S. of America, ou are not sick, send this circular to your d that is sick, and God will bless you. R. L. O. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. BEAT REMEDY FOR THE CORE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. s the vital principle of the Pine Tree obed by a peculiar process in the distillation e tar, by which its highest medical properare retained. is the only safe and reliable remedy which ever been prepared from the juice of the Tree. invigorates the digestive organs and res the appetite. strengthens the debilitated system. urifies and enriches the blood, and expels the system the corruption which scrofula is on the lungs. issolves the mucus or phlegm which stope ir passages of the lungs. healing principle acts upon the irritated ce of the lungs and throat, penetrating to diseased part, relieving pain and subduing mmation. s the result of years of study and experi-, and it is offered to the afflicted with the ive assurance of its power to cure, if the ent has not too long delayed a resort to the ns of cure. CAUXION. nereas, Base and designing men, regardless e lives of the sick, and with a view solely eir own pockets, are making and vending arions article worse than useless-repreing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in e cases, my labels and bottles, with slight ation to protect them from the law, the criber has been induced as a protection public, to punish a fne-simile of his bots last patented by the United States Govaent; and hereby cautions all persons who their health and life against purchasing of the many preparations offered for sale r Cordial, unless my name and a Pine is blown on the bottle; all others being a id imposition to deceive the suffering and them of their money, regardless of con-

anxious forbodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a con-traction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderatood or misinterpreted, might pro-duce a pank in the commercial citles, which, extend-ing over the country and beyond the speculative inte-rests, would lajoriously affect legitimate business and the revenue dependent upon it. "Third, Large amounts of interest-bearing notes are to be paid or converted with the present and next fiscal year, to which it seemed prodent for me first to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtail-ment of the circulating notes to be determined from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the Treasury. "Fourth. Antilepating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seri-ously affect business. I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted, by the contraction, from the real causes of trouble."

The course of the Secretary is eminently wise, and displays far more financial ability than his previous acts had led us to give him credit for. The views taken by Mr. McCulloch are never roseate. Yet his picture of the fature prospect of the finances is so encouraging that we might imagine that Mr. McCulloch was as much of an optimist as Mr. Seward. The true need, and the remedy for the threatened evils, are well given:-

"What the country needs, in order that specie nay-ments may be resumed and maintained, and real prosperity secured, is an increase of industry and a restoration of our former habits of ecanomy. As a people, among ourselves, we must earn more and spend less. In our trade with foreign nations we must sell more or buy less. Any different prescription for existing financial evils is, in myjudgment, quack-ery...

inspire popular confidence. It is judicious in its tone, and will prepare the country for a falling off in the decrease of the debt, which will probably be evidenced by the June statements. It is a word spoken in season, and is calculated to reassure the doubting.

Foolish as Well as False. THE New York World, in an article on the Mobile riot, perpetrates the following: -

"Another important fact. It is stated on good authority that this Kelley told a Northern gentleman, who called on him previous to the imeeting, that he expected a riot, and had sent to fix the responsibility where it belonged, in case he should fail. As no one has yet been before the meeting, is not the presumption warrantable that Judge Kelley had a hand in such charge, but here if the fact, and others can draw their own conclusions."

When a journal of the World's pretensions deliberately sets about dealing in falsehood, it should take some pains that its lies are not utterly absurd on their face. The idea that Kelley desired a riot-a thing of all others that he was interested to avoid-that he "instigated" it, and contemplating the probability of losing his life in it, telegraphed to his family and friends "to fix the responsibility where it belonged, in case he should fall," is too absurd to satisfy even Copperhead credulity. The fact is that the Democrats are chagrined at the success which has attended the stumping tours of both Wilson and Kelley. They

Southern tour as "flitting through and ex ploding in Republican atmosphere;" and at last, after working himself up to a frenzy over "patiently listening to that putrid humanity we now see propagated," he closes his letter, "lest I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned." Some people, after reading the letter, would have innocently imagined that he had committed it already. The tone of the letter is not calculated to do good, and we cannot but regret its appearance. Mr. Stevens, a statesman of great force of character and undoubted patriotism, is possessed of too violent a temper to write when excited; and we hope that, in the future, he will adopt the countryman's excuse, and let the paucity of the English language explain his enforced silence.

## The Oil Business.

"The Pennsylvania oil regions have lost fully one-third of their population, and the number is lessening every day."

-So says a floating news item; yet the pro. duction of oil was never greater than it is today. The speculative era in oil has passed, and the business is now upon as safe and as legitimate a foundation as the iron or coal interest. The exportation of oil from this port has steadily increased from 190,040 barrels in 1864 to 692,540 in 1866, the amount last year being double that of the year before. The use of oil is gradually extending all over the world, and is multiplying daily. The supply gives no indication of failing, new wells being obtained constantly, and the business has become one of our most extensive and profitable branches of industry.

Our New Territory.

SENATOR SUMMER'S exhaustive speech upon the Russian Possessions shows that country to be more valuable than it had generally been supposed to be. Extensive forests of pine, excellent fisheries, valuable furs, coal, iron, and the precious metals, are among its resources. The climate is much milder than in the same latitude on the eastern coast of either continent.

It seems that our Government had once before tried to purchase these possessions offering \$5,000,000 therefor. The price to be paid now is \$7,200,000, the extra two hundred thousand having been offered by Mr. Seward as an offset to the claims of all Russian companies or associations, so that we get everything clear of incumbrance.

WHO PATS ?-It is the fundamental postulate of our free-traders that the tax upon an article falls not upon the producer but upon the consumer. Yet these same writers never tire of denouncing the tax upon raw cotton, as though it fell upon the planter. If the consumer pays it the planter certainly does not. If the planter pays it, then why may not a portion, at least, of the tax upon foreign goods fall upon the producer and not upon the Consumer ?

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